

LATE FOREIGN NEWS!

By the arrival of the Steamer Wonga Wonga, we have dates from San Francisco to the 18th inst., fifteen days later than those received by the Comet. We give below the most important telegrams:

EUROPEAN.

Paris, July 6th.—A general estimate of the supplementary election show that of the 144 Deputies elected, 120 are Republicans, eight Legitimists, and two Bonapartists. The official returns will differ but little from this estimate. Faidherbe, Gambetta and Dufaure are returned from three different assembly districts. A majority of the Republicans elected belong to the Moderate wing of the party, the proportion being 75 Moderates to 25 Radicals. The unexpected strength developed by the Republicans in the provinces discourages the partisans of Monarchy. The failure of the Imperialist surprises nobody, but the weakness of the Legitimists produces a sensation. It is feared the Assembly will be more divided than ever, and that it will be impossible to obtain a compact working majority or to determine which party has the balance of power.

The French Government has demanded an early execution of the forts near Paris, and of the departments occupied by the Germans. Bismarck declines to give a positive promise to comply with the demand.

A commission has been appointed by the Government to take evidence in England and France as to the working of commercial treaties.

Luxemburg, July 6th.—Differences have arisen between the Egyptian Government and the French Consulate at Cairo in consequence of the alleged illegal arrest of French citizens there by the police. Satisfaction has been demanded by France and negotiations are pending for the settlement of the dispute.

Rome, July 6th.—The King held a grand review yesterday of the regular troops and militia, and was enthusiastically received by the soldiers and spectators. The municipality of Rome gave a brilliant ball last night, at which the King was present, and at the close of the festivities, His Majesty started for Florence. There has been an unusual attendance of Cardinals and other high dignitaries of the Roman Church at Court during the King's stay in Rome.

Paris, July 6th.—The Republic press are annoyed at the continuance of the state of Siege in Paris, which they declare is needless and oppressive.

It is said that the first act of the Assembly, as soon as the newly elected Deputies have taken their seats, will be to prove the powers of Thiers as Chief Executive of the nation for two years.

A proposition is mooted entrusting the entire army to the command of McMahon in order to give greater unity to the force, which will soon amount to 300,000 men.

The court martial for the trial of the Communists now under arrest, will take up the cases in following order: First, the members of the Central Committee; second, persons who have usurped public functions; last, those generally compromised in the insurrection. Russell will be tried before a special tribunal.

July 7th.—Count de Chambard has issued a proclamation announcing that he is about to leave France in order that his presence in the country may no longer give countenance to agitation. He adds: "Thought about we shall not be separated from our countrymen. When Frenchmen are willing, we shall found a government with decentralization, liberty and universal suffrage as our mottoes." He prays the army and declares his faithful adherence to the white flag of Henri IV and Jean d'Arc, which accompanied Alsace and Lorraine.

Rome, July 7th.—The French Charge d'Affaires at the Italian Court has taken up his residence in Rome, and the Austrian Minister is expected at an early day.

The Chamber of the Netherlands has ratified the treaty for the cession of the Island of New Guinea, in the Pacific Ocean, to England.

Paris, July 10th.—The official journal announces that the elections for Councils General will be held on the 23d of August. The sessions of the Courts Martial begin on the 11th.

Sixteen thousand communists prisoners at Versailles have been released by order of the Government, and sixteen thousand are now held and will be tried in August.

Madrid, July 11th.—The Cortes last night had a stormy session, which lasted until half past two a.m. A motion was adopted to give the Government full support in its measures for the suppression of insurrection in Cuba. The opposition abstained from voting.

Madrid, July 13th.—A royal decree accepts Moret's resignation, and appoints Sagasta his successor.

LONDON, July 12th.—Johnston, the eminent ecologist, is dead. There was an attempt to assassinate the Chief of Police, Galtier, who was wounded. The would-be murderer, a supposed Fenian, has been arrested.

Paris, July 13th.—Gen. L'Amiral, military commander of Paris, has officially notified the managers of theatres, cafes, and other places of resort, that they must close at midnight, as formerly. The deputies in the Assembly from Prussia occupied by German troops, are pressing on Thiers the policy of anticipating the future payment of the German indemnity. It is said Thiers encourages the idea that negotiations with Germany on the subject have already been entered upon.

LONDON, July 13th.—It is reported that Lord Rosehill retires from the Austrian mission, and that Sir Alex. Buchanan succeeds him. Lord Loftus goes to St. Petersburg. Otto Russell to Berlin, and Lord Tenterden replaces Otto Russell. The Queen, to-day, invested M. de Lesseps with the Order of the Star of India.

July 6th.—Frederick William, Crown Prince of Prussia and Prince Imperial of Germany, accompanied by the Princess Victoria, arrived in London this evening, and were received at the station by the Prince and Princess of Wales. The Crown Prince brings with him the Order of the Black Eagle, which he will confer on Count Bismarck, the German Ambassador to the Court of St. James.

The jury in the Tichborne case yesterday informed the judge that they were convinced that the plaintiff was an impostor, and that they were ready to give a verdict to that effect, although the plaintiff's counsel had been unable to produce a single witness for the defense.

The jury refused to give his consent, and the trial will proceed.

Paris, July 14th.—A great fire was occasioned at St. Martin's by the explosion of a quantity of petroleum. Fifty persons were killed and wounded by the explosion, and many buildings in the business portion of the city were burned.

The Official Journal states that the explosion in the works of St. Martin's at Vincennes, was accidental, and six persons were killed and thirty wounded.

A solemn requiem service will be held in the Cathedral of Notre Dame, Thursday, in honor of the martyred Archbishop Darboy. The health of Paris is now good.

LONDON, July 16th.—The police of London have dispersed a meeting at Hyde Park, the object of which was the promotion of emigration from the United Kingdom. Their action was rendered necessary by the noise and confusion incident to the proceedings.

Paris, July 14th.—Members of the Commune will all be tried together; arrests continue. The officials of the journals are mainly devoted to the approaching municipal election; it is considered probable a very large number of voters will refrain from exercising the franchise. M. Favre is negotiating with Germany for the return of ten thousand captured cars.

Moscow, July 14th.—The Cortes has adopted the changes in the Budget relative to the treaty with the Bank of Paris for raising a loan. Provision is made for indemnification of the Bank and for the annulment of the treaty.

Luxemburg, July 14th.—The Times makes the New York riots the text of an article upon the condition of affairs in Ireland, which concludes as follows: "If Irish leaders are as implacable in America as they are in Ireland, and more sanguinary, Ireland must ask themselves whether Irish nature is not more responsible for the troubles in Ireland than English misrule."

It is impossible to obtain the details of the Vincennes disaster. The explosion continued, and approach is dangerous. Many have been struck by bullets at a great distance. All buildings and stores used in the manufacture of projectiles are destroyed. The accident occurred while unloading powder cars. It is thought the loss of life is comparatively small.

A despatch from London says there was a stormy debate on Cuban affairs in the Spanish Cortes, July 10th. A motion to censure the Government called forth savage speeches on both sides. Terrible excitement prevailed. The Government was afraid to face the vote, and explained its conduct on the ground that it could not extend to the provinces the laws made since the home revolution, nor abolish slavery until the insurrection was suppressed. The Government requested the withdrawal of the motion. This was consented to, but the resolution was presented again by another member of the Opposition. The debate lasted all night, and resulted in a general concurrence in the necessity of crushing the insurrection forthwith. A proposition was made to send 30,000 men to Cuba.

Paris, July 15th.—In the Assembly to-day the Government announced that proceedings had been commenced in the Courts against the purchasers of arms in the United States for millions in office. Archbishop Gembert of Tours has been appointed successor to Monsignor Darboy as Archbishop of Paris.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The Postmaster General to-day received from the General Post office of London the formal articles of the convention negotiated by Dr. McDonald, of the Post Office Department, for establishing postal money orders between the United States and Great Britain. The convention was duly executed on the part of the latter, and now only awaits the proper ratification here. The order is to commence on the 1st of October. The limit for a single order is \$50; other details will be published shortly.

Quezon, July 12.—The celebration of the 12th of July was confined to an individual display of emotions and a dinner given in the evening at the Masonic Hall by members of the Orange Lodge. A good deal of excitement prevails about the riot in New York; otherwise everything is quiet.

CINCINNATI, July 12.—Thomas Lincoln, youngest son of the late President Abraham Lincoln, died this morning at the Clifton House, in this city, where he has been residing with his mother since his return from Europe. The illness which caused his death was of the nature of pleurisy, the result of a severe cold taken immediately after his arrival here. The disease finally assumed a suppurative form, and the physicians some days since relinquished nearly all hopes of his recovery. His remains have been removed to the home of his brother, Robert Lincoln, who resides here, where the funeral services will be held; after which they will be taken to Springfield for interment in Oak Ridge Cemetery, where his father is buried. Deceased was in his nineteenth year, and was a young man of great promise and the son of his mother, who is overwhelmed with grief.

CINCINNATI, July 12.—It is believed that the Opposition to Jaurès has a large majority in the Congress. The Congress will be held in Chicago. The Congress will be held in Chicago. The Congress will be held in Chicago.

ATLANTA, July 12.—Admiral Aspinwall to the 6th state that several parties have been arrested in Panama on suspicion of conspiracy against the Government.

NEW YORK, July 13.—The General of Sergeant Wyatt and Private Page, of the Ninth Regiment, killed in the riot, took place to-day. They were buried in Woodlawn Cemetery. Service was held over the bodies in Calvary Church, Chaplain Flegg, of the Ninth Regiment, delivering the funeral sermon. The remains were followed to the grave by the Ninth, Twelfth, Seventy-first, and representatives of other regiments. Some 6,000 citizens stood in the streets in a cheering procession and witnessed the procession. No one was allowed in the church, save the militia, the police, and relatives of the families. The scene was impressive. There was no disturbance whatever on the route of the procession.

Capt. Swift and Lieut. Ogden, of the Seventy-first Regiment, while returning from the funeral in uniform, were attacked by a mob that they protected themselves, and the remainder of the mob was arrested.

The funeral storm here to-day caused many accidents. The Yorkville boulevard, 130 feet high, with a 5,700 pound ball, was blown down. A carriage containing A. D. Stern, wife and child, was crushed in the Fifth Avenue by a falling tree. The family escaped with slight injuries. A shop called, name unknown, captured in the Bay, and one man was drowned. A brig was struck by lightning and set on fire; damage unknown. The stores were looted, and many chimneys blown down.

Some were punished in a number of churches to-day on the riot. In the absence of the Bishop, who was out of town, Father Conboy preached at St. Patrick's Cathedral from Matthew, 23d chapter. He exhorted the people against false teachers, who, caring only to gain their ends, led them on the path of destruction, and without directly naming the instigators of the disturbances, exhorted the people in future to follow the advice of their divinely-commissioned teachers, who always speak to them for their benefit.

At the Church of St. Paul, Rev. Father De-shaw, speaking in reference to the riot, claimed that the priests were divinely-ordained guides of their flock in matters political as well as spiritual; that it was the duty of the latter to follow the counsels of their clergy, and that they would then be guaranteed against error.

CINCINNATI, July 16.—The funeral services of Thomas Lincoln were held to-day at the residence of his brother, Robert Lincoln, after which the remains were taken to Springfield, Illinois, for interment. Mrs. Lincoln is completely prostrated with grief, and some fears are entertained that she will succumb to it entirely, or lose her reason. Sympathy for her is universal and heartfelt.

The great engineering work of deepening the Illinois and Michigan canal, so that the waters of Lake Michigan may flow through the Chicago River into the canal, and thence into the Illinois River, and finally to the Gulf of Mexico, was completed yesterday, and the Summit, the highest point between the two watersheds, has been removed. The water rushed through with great force, and to-day the horrible stench of the Chicago River, said to be the most terrible of the world, has disappeared, and the blue waters of the Lake have replaced its rank current.

A REMARKABLE MAN.—The following interesting paragraph is copied from the Lynn (Mass.) Transcript, of a recent date: "Wicks-taka, the 'White Chief' of the Crow Indians has been in town for some time past. His real name is Geo. Fernand, and he was born in Ellington, Mass., in 1794, his father being a fisherman. The advantage for acquiring an education in three days were very few, yet despite this drawback he advanced sufficiently in his studies to enter Harvard College, where he was a classmate of Edward Everett, Rufus Choate, George Peabody and other distinguished men, graduating with high honor in 1819. Having gained a thorough knowledge of medicine he received the degree of 'M.D.' and entered the army, where he served seven years as assistant surgeon, visiting nearly every important port on the globe. In 1837 he went West, where he joined Kit Carson, whose companion he was in all his hunting and trapping excursions until Carson's death. A strong friendship actually sprang up between these two remarkable men, who had shared the excitement and dangers of the wilderness together for so many years, and Carson's dying request was that Fernand should be buried by his side. He has been a chief of the Crow Indians for twenty-seven years, and at the great council held at Fort Laramie in 1854 upon the Indian reservation question, when Gen. Grant and Sibley were the government commissioners, he acted as interpreter for no less than sixteen different tribes, each with a distinct dialect of its own. Aside from his knowledge of the Indian tongue, he also speaks fluently Spanish and Italian, besides having attained considerable proficiency in French and has mastered Latin and other dead languages. He was the guide of the Gila party over the mountains, and today holds relations of personal friendship with Colfax, Agassiz, Fremont, Brewster and other prominent men. He was present at Promontory Point at the driving of the golden spike on the completion of the Pacific Railroad, and wrote and delivered the dedicatory lines on that occasion. 'On the fourth of June, 1869, while prospecting a few miles from Greeley's Colony, Colorado, he was attacked by a band of Sanitar Sioux, who were hostile to the Crows. A bullet struck the leg, and he was thrown to the earth, and was soon hanging from the belt of one of the party. Up to the time of this occurrence notwithstanding the many hardships inseparable from a frontier life, he had enjoyed robust health, but he has suffered at times since from epileptic fits, induced probably by the severe shock which his nervous system received. But few men of seventy-five years would have survived after losing their limbs. Mr. Fernand has been a Free Mason for many years and has advanced as high in the order as a Knight of the Red Cross. In his youth he often had occasion to visit Lynn, and has a distinct recollection of Matt Fisher and is well acquainted with the Dungeness Rock and its history."

CINCINNATI, July 16.—The following is a portion of the *Alta California's* report of the recent case in San Francisco, which has drawn repeated attention to the exclusive of Chinese testimony in the California courts. We copy from the *Alta* of the 14th inst.:

At the corner's request, held last evening in the case of Ah See, John Schumacher testified as follows: I saw about a dozen boys and a Chinaman; noticed a boy about thirteen or fourteen years of age strike the Chinaman on the head with a stick he had in his hand when he was struck; saw him fall down and I then ran to catch him but did not succeed; do not know who the boy was; he ran into a grocery store, and when I reached it he was gone; did not see whether the Chinaman was cut or not, but saw blood coming from his mouth and nose.

John Beckman testified that he was standing in a grocery store corner of Fourth and Franklin streets on the afternoon of May 21st, and heard some noise in the direction on Broadway street; saw a crowd of boys about fifteen or sixteen years of age, some of them younger, and a Chinaman; did not see the blow struck, but the Chinaman was at that instant staggering and he fell down; I then saw him hit once with a piece of board while he was down, somewhere about the middle of the body or the legs; I do not know who struck him; could not identify the boy as I was about sixty feet from him and he had his back toward me at the time; the boys then all rushed away from the spot; some Chinamen came out of their cigar store with a pole and went after the boy, who ran toward McCarty's store; did not see him go into the store, only saw the Chinaman and his wife; saw the Chinaman that was struck after he was carried into the cigar store, lying on his back; he was not bloody, but was bruised on the head a little above the forehead; it was about an inch and a half in diameter, and about two inches above the forehead; it was swollen and looked red; the Chinaman was struck with a redwood board about four feet long, six inches wide and one inch thick.

Dr. Edwin Bentley, who made a post mortem examination of the body, reported that no external marks of violence were found on the body; no dissection, extravasations of blood were found under the scalp and in the substance of the temporal muscles, and other marks of internal damage were observable; large clots of blood were found at the base of the skull and the meningeal arteries were ruptured; the other organs of the body were healthy, and I have no doubt the man died by his death by violence from repeated blows on the head by some heavy falling substance.

The jury found a verdict that Ah See was a native of China, aged thirty-two years, and that he came to his death from blows of the kind, produced by some unknown persons, in the city and county of San Francisco, on or about June 1st, 1871.

It would seem that the city of San Francisco was about to be treated to a new City and County Hospital. At a recent meeting of the Board of Health of that city, it was decided in favor of building the Hospital of wood. The following remarks (which we copy from the *Alta*) were made on the occasion in reference to the subject.

A regular meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday. Present—Mayor Selby, presiding, Drs. Holland, Hubbard, and Shorb. A communication was read from Supervisor Robert Goodwin, asking "whether a brick or wooden structure would best subserve the purposes of a City and County Hospital?"

His Honor, the Mayor, remarked that the matter had been for some time before the Board of Supervisors for determination, and that he had recommended a wooden structure, on the grounds that it would be more healthy, and cost only about one-fourth the amount required for a brick building. He sent for the plans submitted by him to the Board of Supervisors, which were examined and pronounced satisfactory.

Dr. Holland expressed his most unqualified approval of a wooden structure, and finished inside; and said the medical fraternity had arrived at the opinion that hospital buildings should be destroyed once in fourteen or twenty years. This is the tendency all over the world. The Old World had accepted the experience of the New in this matter. He exhibited a portion of the flooring of the present Hospital, which was absolutely rotten, and the Doctor said, filled with disease. Instead of being a place designed for the recovery of patients, the present Hospital rather retarded their recovery. It is a disgrace to the city, and with any amount of care the patients cannot get well there.

The Board unanimously resolved to direct the Clerk to inform M. Goodwin, and also the Board of Supervisors, by communication, that a wooden structure according to the plans submitted by the Mayor, would be superior to a structure of brick, and that they cordially and fully endorsed the proposition to erect a wooden building in accordance with the progress of science and the best interests of patients.

The New York World publishes an extraordinary statement from Washington, to the effect that Queen Victoria has opened negotiations with President Grant for the marriage of the Princess Beatrice with Caidet Frederick Grant, who is about to graduate from West Point. The Queen proposes this union upon the supposition that it will help to rivet the *entente cordie* between the two countries so happily inaugurated by the Washington treaty. If the arrangements can be made the marriage will take place on the 4th of March, 1873, when Gen. Grant enters upon a new term of office as President, and Prince Grant becoming under the English law an English subject, will be at once appointed by Her Majesty as Viceroy of the New Dominion. Another version is, that the project originated with Mr. Seward, by whom it was suggested to the Earl of Mayo in India, and by him communicated to the Queen through one of his lordship's friends, Lady Waterpark, a lady in waiting upon Her Majesty. The above statement, however, is about as bold a piece of imposture or popular credulity as has been attempted in our day.

DESTRUCTIVE EARTHQUAKE.—A brief telegram from Singapore, dated May 25, to the effect that a terrible earthquake had occurred at "Ran," and that four hundred lives had been lost and the place entirely devastated. Confirmatory intelligence of this report was received, with the correction, however, that the earthquake occurred in the island of Bantam, the largest of the group called the Raha Islands, and on the southwest coast of which there is a large Dutch city called Rango, which is of great commercial importance. Next to Singapore, in fact, from which place it is distant about fifty miles. It is the most active and prosperous trading port in the Eastern Archipelago, having a population of between thirty and forty thousand people.—*Pail Mail Gazette*.

MR. SCHUMACHER, whose wife recently presented him with a second batch of twins is charged with the following remark to the family physician, who seemed to consider the event a subject for congratulation: "Or you please doctor, I think it is better that a scotch be boot to dose things. Van fair of quince I think is all right, but more on that I shall write out, don't it. You know how I feel myself!"

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M T Landon, South Hero, Vt.		2,000	2,000.00
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Geo H Hoppock, Charleston, S C		10,000	10,111.07
Frederic H Sprague, Salisbury, N C		10,000	10,000.00
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John P Glass, Hopkinsville, Ky		10,000	10,117.27
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